Giving Figures to Show that It Has Been Successful-Possibilities as to New Bishops-The Southern Baptist Convention.

NEW YORK, May 12 -The eleventh day's session of the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference epened this morning at the Metropolitan Opera-house with prayer by Rev. Alexander Martin, president of DePauw University, of Indiana. Bishop Foster presided for the second time. The members of the conference are looking forward with considerable expectancy to the report of the committee on episcopacy upon the number of new bishops to be elected. The committee will probably report in favor of electing four bishops. This will cause a long debate, as there are a large number of the delegates who believe that there should be at least six or seven more bishops. They claim that the bishops have too much work to do, and that with a larger number the work of the church can be better attended to. The members spend much of their time in the lobby electioneering for their friends who are candidates for the position of bishop. Among the candidates are Revs. J. W. Fitzgerald, of New Jersey; Earl Cranston, Colorado; J. H. Vincent, Rock River; D. A. Goodsell, J. R. Day, Chancellor Sims, L. B. Butts, J. M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, J. M. King, all of New York; J. W. Hamilton, Boston; A. B. Leonard, L. W. Joyce, C. H. Payne and J. H. Bayliss, of Ohio. Rev. A. J. Kynett, secretary of the church extension society, is also mentioned as being an available candidate. It is almost certain that Rev. J. W. Fitzgerald and Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent will be elected.

Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Illinois, as soon as the roll was called, moved to suspend the rules and take up the order of the day-the reading of Bishop Taylor's report of his work in Africa. When the Bishop stepped to the front of the stage the house, which was packed with people, fatrly arose to their feet and applauded for several minutes. It was as much as the chairman could do to suppress the enthusiasm. Bishop Taylor, in opening his report, made a few remarks. He said that he had been suffering from a cold, and would not be able to read well. He said that when he went to Africa he was well received by the Liberia Conference. He said his success in Liberia was wonderful. The people live comfortably and dress well on Sunday. The Bishop read a statement comparing the state of affairs in Liberia in 1884 and 1888. Schools, scholars, teachers and ministers have increased in numbers. The liquor traffic has grown less, and is new confined entirely to the Dutch settlers. The suppression of the vice is due to the work of Miss Amanda b. th. He next gave a history of his experience for the past thirty-five years. Bishop Taylor took a long time to explain his position toward the General Conference, it being claimed that he was not entitled to a seat among the bishops. The gist of his remarks was to the effect that the had not been guilty of any disloyalty, and therefore is enritled to a voice in the body. "In the language of Dr. Curry," said Bishop Taylor, "to anybody who accuses me disloyalty, I deny the allegation and defy the allegator." Bishop Taylor furnished an exhibit of statistics showing the growth in all matters connected with his mission in Liberia since 1884. The exhibit of statistics of the conference of 1884 and 1888 will show the progress of the mission work, and is as follows:

2,342

Bishop Taylor remarked also that the small amount of ministerial support reported and the \$2,500 added to it yearly from the ministerial treasury was for twenty-six ministers, besides pensions to the widows. The work is carried on

pensions to the widows. The work is carried on mainly by the productive industries carried on by these men and a corps of local preachers in charge of circuits and stations.

After Bishop Taylor had finished reading his report, Dr. Gue, of Illinois, moved that a committee be appointed, consisting of two delegations from each conference district and three delegates-at-large, to consider the report. This created a great deal of discussion. Rev. Dr. Neeley, of Philadelphia, moved as a substitute that that part of the report which considers the question of missions be referred to the committee on missions, and the rest to the committee on missions, and the rest to the committee. tee on missions, and the rest to the committee on episcopacy. The substitute was adopted and this ended the discussion. The call of the conferences for the presenta-

tion of memorials was taken up where they left off yesterday. The committee on judiciary was requested to report as soon as possible in regard to whether the Discipline can be so changed that bishops can be assigned to conference dis-

Rev. Dr. Neeley, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five, who shall consider and report upon church raion. Referred to the committee Rev. Charles C. McLean, of St. John's River,

created quite a sensation by offering a resolution to the effect that no one should be elected or consecrated bishop until he had taken a cast-iron eath to abstain from the use of tobacco. It was Rev. Dr. E. E. Lyman, of Rock River, offered

mitted to the conferences and be under the authority of the bishops. Referred to a com-

The St. Louis Conference asked that the next General Conference be held in St. Louis, May 1, 1890. Referred to the committee on rules. A resolution from the Kansas Conference was offered to the effect that a mass-meeting be held by the members of the conference to protest against the liquor traffic. It was moved to lay the resolution on the table, and lost. The resolution was referred to the committee on temperance. A large number of memorials were presented and referred to committees. Ad-

ourned till Monday.

The Southern Baptists. RICHMOND, Va., May 12 .- The second day's session of the Southern Baptist Convention was opened with devotional exercises. The treasurer's report was then presented and ordered printed. G. W. Norton, of Kentucky, was unanimously re-elected treasurer, and L. W. Thomas, of Kentucky, was elected auditor. A communication was presented from the American Baptist Home Missionary Society in relation

to the matter of co-operation in the border States, which was referred to the appropriate

Committees on time and place for holding the next convention, and on nominations, were ap-Pointed. Rev. Dr. F. M. Ellis, of Maryland, chairman of the joint committee of the two boards appointed at the last annual meeting, submitted a report. The committee say they are satisfied and impressed with the eminent wisdom of the general methods of the convention. Its great need is not of new plans, but of more effective work. The first section of the report refers to the relations of the convention to State organizations. Recognizing the paramount ance of conflict and of securing for the convention the heartiest sympathy of the brethren who are charged with the State work, the committee recommend that such State ortheir own plans of raising money for the boards of the convention, be regarded as agencies of the convention for raising the quotas of their respective States and, in case it shall at any time appear to either board of the convention that any State will probably fall short of raising its quota, it shall be the duty of said board, in operation with the State board and the vicepresident, to employ such means as may be deemed best to supply the deficiency. Section 2 recommends that Article 3 of the constitution he so amended that the convention shall consist, first, of brethren who contribute funds or are delegated by the Baptist bodies in contributing funds for the regular work of the convention on the basis of one delegate for evboards during the fiscal year ending April 30 next preceding the meeting of the convention; second, of one representative from each of the district associations which co-operate with this be formally elected by his district association, and his election certified to the secretary of the for every \$500 collected and expended

churches and Sunday schools; and that the so-cieties so formed use the established channels for conveying their contributions to objects for which they are designed. Section 4 refers to the dissemination of missionary information, and recommends, first, that the boards of the convention use the columns of denominational newspapers to disseminate as much information as possible in reference to the progress and needs of their work, and that each board publish, besides, at its discretion, a journal, putting the price as low as will cover its costs; second that the boards continue to print tracts, leaflets and circulars, in amounts as large as they can use advantageously, and distribute them throughout all suitable agencies so as to give them wide circulation; third, that the bureau of missionary information, already established in Baltimore, deserves commendation, and that others of like character organized cable in other centers; fourth, that we earnestly urge the establishment and maintenance of monthly concert of prayer for missions as the most effective means for keeping up an intelli-gent interest in the evangelization of the world. Section 5 urges systematic beneficence, and recommends the scriptural plan of Christian giving as elastic and simple enough for application to all churches. The report was adopted

The remainder of the day's session was con-sumed in ordinary business. To-morrow afternoon a memorial meeting will be held out of respect to the memories of Rev. Dr. P. H. Mell, late president of the convention, and Rev. Dr. M. T. Yates, late missionary to China.

The evening session was given to the consideration of the work of the home mission board. Dr. B. H. Carrell, of Waco, Tex., made an address upon the growing demands of Texas. He was followed by A. J. Diaz, the convention's missionary to Cuba. He reported the organization of six churches and the conversion of over a thousand persons.

A TRIP TO EUROPE.

Prof. Grant Tells the Pupils and Teachers of His Last Summer's Tour in Ireland.

Prof. Grant, principal of the Indianapolis High-school, delivered an interesting lecture yesterday afternoon, at the High-school building, before a small audience of scholars and teachers. The lecture was a description of the Professor's journey last summer across the Atlantic ocean and through Ireland. He spoke without notes, except a few memoranda, and the address, if anything, was all the more interesting because related in this way, the speaker showing that he had a vivid memory of the incidents and sights of the journey. Prof. Grant expects, however, to put the lecture on paper, and at some future time to deliver it, accompained by

Instrations by means of the magic lantern.

The lecturer said he had taken the steamer Rome City, from Jersey City, on a warm after-noon last summer. He was surprised at the size of the vet el as compared with its appearance before he boarded it. The sensation he experienced when the steamer started was, he said, entirely different from anything he had ever experienced. He felt that he was leaving everything in the world that he cared for and was about to start upon a dangerous mission. If it had been possible for him to get on shore, he was not sure but that he would then and there have abandoned the trip and spent the two months semewhere in the mountains or on the seashore, especially if he thought his friends would never learn of the action. This, however, was the experience of nearly all travelers on their first ocean voyage.

The passage from New York to Liverpool was quiet and rather uneventful. The first thing of

miet and rather uneventful. The first thing of quiet and rather uneventful. The first thing of interest to the uninitiated voyager was the porpoise fish, which followed the vessel. They were from four to ten feet in length and could easily excel the speed of the steamer. The first "wale," as the English sailors called him, also created a great sensation among the passengers. They also obtained a glimpse of two large ice-bergs in the distance. When they were almost in the middle of the Atlantic they had a narrow escape one force morning from a collision with escape one foggy morning from a collision with a west-bound steamer. The captain of the City of Rome said it was the narrowest escape be had had in his experience of seventoen years. The first glimpse they obtained of the maintand was of the three small islands on the coast of Ireland, known as "The Bull," "The Cow," and "The Calf." The professor thought it was very suggestive that she first thing he should obtain a glimpse of in Europe was "an Irish bull."

They landed at Queenstown in good spirits. One of the first things which attracted their attention was the peculiar railroad care divided

attention was the peculiar railroad cars, divided as they were, into apartments. The cars were utterly without accommodations, it being impossible even to obtain a drink of water. At Cork they saw Shandon Church, Blarney Castle and other interesting views. It was impossible to kiss the blarney stone without getting some one to hold you by the heels, allowing yourself to be suspended over a precipice one hundred feet high. Ver, few people cared for the experience, Thence they visited the lakes of Killarney, stopping to see a town fair on the route.

They traveled in a large tourist car;
the road being through pretty mountain
scenery. The scenery at the lakes was magnificent, and every little island and promontory cent, and every little island and promontory thereabouts had its interesting legend, which could be learned of the guide if you paid him a small fee. From Kiliarney they went to the old abby of Waleford, in northeast Ireland. On the Fourth of July they had a picnic excursion to the country, and it rained "just as it always does in America." They took shelter in an Irish shanty, and there had an opportunity to observe Irish peasant life. The floor was of hard stone, and the roof was whitewashed. In one of the rooms were some pictures of priests, but the coms were some pictures of priests, but the

rooms were some pictures of priests, but the main features indicated great poverty.

They also had an interesting stay in Dublin, looking at the monuments and visiting Phœnix Park. It was while they were riding through this famous park that they were treated to a genuine Irish bull. They told the driver some of the places they had visited in Dublin and asked him if he could not suggest other places of interest for them to visit. of interest for them to visit. "Well," said he, "bay you bin to Ginnes's?"

ed the tourist, "who is Ginnes's!" "Why, Mr. McGinnis is a very foine brewer. You out to go thair: he has a very foine place all lighted up with electric lights. It's so light thair that you could see to pick up a pin if it They also went through the great linen-mills

t Belfast, in the largest of which there were 2,000 employes. This was a privilege accorded few travelers. Mr. Ewart, the manager, was a warm personal friend of Mr. Sinclair, who was onnected with Kingan's establishment, in this

The Giant's Causeway, with its great natural ampitheater, also greatly interested them. The lecturer said the most beautiful night he ever spent was in the passage across the Irish Channel from Belfast to the coast of Scotland. With his departure from Ireland, however, he brought his lecture to a close.

A CURIOSITY FROM THE SEA.

The Carcass of a Large Whale and How It Is Carried Over the Land.

The big whale is now on exhibition at the cor-

ner of Virginia avenue and Delaware street. The exhibition did not begin yesterday until 4 P. M., but from that on until 10 o'clock, there was quite a steady arrival of sight-seers, several hundred having viewed the before the doors were closed. The car in which the exhibition is given is quite an ingenious device-a genuine Yankee contrivance of the manager of the exhibition, E. F. Pierce. It is about seventy-five feet in length, but its width, when in traveling form, is no greater than that of an ordinary car. In order, therefore, to provide room for spectators, when the whale in on exhibition, the whale itself being almost the width of an ordinary ear, the care is built with folding sides, which are let out in such a way as to leave an ample passage-way. When one enters the car he sees at the first plance merely a long black mass of something which appears to be covered with gray black canvas. On closer inspection, however, he observes the outline of a whale, such as he has seen in some picture book, but so immense that it is difficult to comprehend in one look. It lies upon its stomach, propped into a position as life-like as possible by means of posts. Some idea of its dimensions may be gained from the fact that it is sixty-feet long, fourteen feet across the flukes, has jaws fourteen feet long and weighs forty tons. It is a fin back. The almost in telegrable order which one encounters on entering derable odor which one encounters on entering the car lead many to think the whale is in process of decomposition, and that the stench comes from that source. It is, however, merely the smell of carbolic acid. In one end of the car is a barrel of this acid, with which the whale is drenched outside and in once a day. The health authorities would not, of course, permit the exhibition if the stench was caused by decomposition. The carbolic acid makes matters far from agreeable to the spectator, but there are few who would be unwilling to brave it for a few moments in order to see the curiosity. The exhibition will continue to-day and throughout the week.

conjointly with either of the boards of this convention or of this convention by any State convention or general association. Section 3 urges the encouragement and formation of woman's mission any circles and children's bands in all the state addresses from Mrs. Laura M. Johts, of Kaneas, president of the State Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, Mrs. May use Hail's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the inclination to increase valuations, and there is for sair by Borst & Hahn, corner Meridian & Morrie any amount of property on the market Lieutenant governor Robertson. The discus-

CRIMEOF AN INSANE MOTHER

After Administering Poison to a Favorite Child She Commits Snicide.

Her Husband Finds Her Dead, and at Her Side Lay Their Baby Boy Unconscious -Crazed by Christian Science.

One of the most shocking tragedies that ever occurred in Indianapolis was enacted, early yesterday morning, in the little home of Thomas Jordan, at No. 32 Park avenue, when his wife administered a fatal dose of poison to her fouryear-old son, and then cut her own throat. Between 12 and 1 o'clock Mr. Jordan, who slept in an adjoining room to that occupied by his wife and youngest son, was awakened by the labored breathing of the child, which lay in the bed with its mother. He called once or twice to his wife, but receiving no answer, he lighted a lamp and went to her room. It was a horrible sight that met his eye in the dim light of the lamp. Upon the bed lay his wife, dead, saturated with bleed and in her right hand was a razor, with which she had opened a wide gash in her throat and severed the jugular veiu. By her side lay the son, dying from the effects of the dose of poison that had been administered to him evidently an hour or two before. With hopes of saving the life of the child Mr. Jordan summoned Drs. Purdy and Avery, but when they reached the house medical assistance was of no avail, and the child died in half an hour after the discovery of the awful crime. For a time it was supposed the child had come to its death from some act of violence on the part of the inhuman mother, but not a scar could be found on its body. Under the bed was found a bottle containing amixture of belladons and aconite, and it was then evident that the child had been given a dose of the deadly drug.

The news of the awful tragedy soon spread over the quiet neighborhood, and helping hands came forward as the day dawned. The husband would not allow the bodies to be removed from the home, and during the day, after they had been neatly dressed, and lain together upon a bed, hundreds of curious people paid the house a visit and looked upon the remains. There seems to be but one theory as to the

cause of the double crime, and that is that it was the work of the insane mother. Mr. Jordan was for many years a business man, being a member of the firm of Noel, Jordan & Co. grain dealers on Virginia avenue. In 1879 he disposed of his interests Indianapolis and moved to Richmond, this State, where he resided four years. While residing in that city he first began to fear that Mrs. Jordon's mind was becoming affected. A circumstance that went to confirm his fears was the fact that three of her uncles had been insane, and also her father, Col. Fayette Gridley, who during the war was proprietor of the Palmer House in this city. Upon the advice of her mother, Mrs. Mary L. Gridley, of Chicago, Mrs. Jordon went to that city, and passed several months. While there she became deeply interested in the study and teachings of what is known as Christian Science. After reading all the books on the subject she could command, she attended a course of lectures at the institute conducted at No. 2019 Indiana avenue, that city, and after that began in a limited way, to practice the healing art. Her mental weakness became worse by the study of the "science," and about a year ago she wrote to her husband that her head felt like there was a band around it, pressing it beyond endurance. Mr. Jordan saw from the letter that his wife was certainly insane, and he went directly to Chicago. When he reached that city he found her much distressed for fear that she would have to be removed to an insane hospital. Restraint did seem to be necessary, but instead of placing her in an asylum he took her to Honkins's Institute, where she remained a few months: She seemed to be greatly benefited by the treatment there. She continued much better for some time after being released, and then began to give way to spells of melancholy, during which she frequently expressed the wish that she and her younger son, to whom the wish that she and her younger son, to whom she was much attached, were dead.

Three months ago Mr. Jordan brought her tothis city, and after boarding a few weeks they

began housekeeping at the place the tragedy oc-curred. Several weeks ago he noticed that her melancholy. Thursday she seemed to almost lose control of her mind, and the husband found it necessary to remain at home with her all day and administer to her wants. Several times during the day she said to him that she had something on her mind she desired to tell him, but she did not reveal the secret, if she had

Her great attachment for their youngest son, Frank Chester Jordan, induced her to persist in sleeping with him. Mr. Jordan, not considering her dangerous, granted the request, and he and an older son always occupied a bed in an adjoining room. Several weeks ago he purchased a bottle of aconite for medical purposes, and there was also a bottle of belladonna in the house. Fearing that she, in her disturbed mental condition, might get hold of the poisonous drugs he hid them. Thursday while suffering from an attack of melancholy, saying she desired some aconite for Frankie, who was feverish. The medicines were given her and Mr. Jordan afterward placed them on the top of a high window, out of his wife's reach, as he'thought. It seems, though, that Mrs. Jordan noted the hiding-place of the poison, but how she got the bottles down from their position without disturbing her husband is a mystery. The theory is that she premeditated the crime, had secured possession of the bottles before retiring, and had secreted them under her bed, where they were found. The missing quantities of the two bottles showed Mrs. Jordan made inquiry for those medicine missing quantities of the two bottles showed that she had given her child fully a table-spoonful of the poison-more than enough to kill an

All those who knew the unfortunate woman well do not accept the belief that she voluntarily took the life of their child. Their theory is that in administering the drug to the child as a medicine, she prepared an overdose, and that when she saw what she had done she took her own life rather than live with the knowledge that she had poisoned her son.

The unfortunate woman was forty-two years of age. She was married to Mr. Jordan in 1872, and they have three children—the infant son, a boy ten years of age, and a daughter thirteen. The daughter is now with relatives in Cleveland, O. The funeral of Mrs. Jordan will await the wishes of her mother, who will arrive from Chi cago this morning

The tragedy has almost driven Mr. Jordan to desperation. He attributes it all to his wife's study of the Christian sicence theory. He firmly believes that, but for embracing the doc-trines she did, and permitting them to become the absorbing idea of her life, her mental ailments could have been overcome. When Mrs. Jordan saw that she was being carried away by the influence of this theory, she attempted to combat the inevitable, but she was unable to

Theodore Thomas's Orchestra

Yesterday Messrs. Dixon and Talbot consum-

nated an important engagement with the representative of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra. Henry E. Berger, which insures Indianapolis a visit from the great maestro and his grand orchestra of sixty musicians, on Monday, May 28. There will also be several soloists with the orchestra, including Miss Emma Juch, soprano: Mr. Max Benedix, violinist: Mr. Victor Hervioloncellist; Mr. Otto Oesterle, flutist, and Mr. Joseph Schreurs, clarinetist. Mr. Thomas will come here direct from Cincinnati, after conducting the musical festival there, of which he and the above array of artists are practically the nuclues. Messrs. Dickson and Talbot, in securing this concert, have shown commendable zeal and enterprise, especially as they had to guarantee Mr. Thomas \$1,200 before the contract could be signed. A particularly attractive programme will be arranged. The local managers further propose that the affair shall not only be one of great musical importance, but an equally great popular success. To insure the latter they have deermined upon a schedule of prices that will exslude none, viz., 50 cents, 75 cents, and \$L. Seats will be reserved at all three of these prices. In view of the almost complete stagnation of im-

Real Estate and Building. The real estate market the last week presented no unusual features. The amount of business done was very satisfactory to all those interested. The demand for good building sites about the suburbs of the city seems to be increasing, and several plats of new additions

season, this engagement comes like a refreshing

draught to the musically thirsty community.

97 and 99 East Washington St.

14 and 16 South Delaware St.

We show a complete line of Walnut, Cherry, Oak and Imitation Mahogany

Bedroom Suites,

Wardrobes, Hat-Racks, Sideboards, etc.

REED and RATTAN

ROCKERS

Easy Chairs and Lounges.

Parlor Suites

In Great Variety.

In this line we are without a peer in the business. It will surprise you to see our immense assortment of

Velvet, and Tapestry Brussels,

All-Wool and Cotton - Chain Ingrains, Napier and Straw Mattings, Mats, Rugs, etc.

WINDOW SHADES.

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E 8

A large assortment of Coal and Wood Stoves and Ranges. We are sole agents for the celebrated

New Davis

Stoves

6-STYLES-6

Every Stove warranted: sure to call and see them be fore you buy.

EASY PAYMEN

Or Cash. Open Monday and Saturday Evenings Until 9 O'Cloc

purchased cheaper than the county. During the week there were ninetyfive deeds recorded, representing property valued at \$150,773.50. The building boom is still making itself felt. A dozen or more good business blocks are being erected, and many new houses for residence purposes are being built in various parts of the city. Thirty-six permits were granted during the week, calling for an expenditure of \$40,000.

THE SEVERAL NATURAL-GAS COMPANIES.

Considerable Territory Already Piped-The Broad Ripple Will Not Reduce Its Rates.

The Indianapolis company has now nearly all company will begin piping that part of the city east of Alabama street, and expects to push things at a lively rate in that direction. It has 500 men at work, and in the last two weeks these-men have lost but half a day. Mr. J. M. Wescott, president of the Broad

Ripple company, in reply to a question what his company would do to meet the cut of the Indianapolis company said: "We shall do nothing but keep right on with our business. We do not intend to make ary cut, but will make it to the interest of all our customers to stay with us.
We have twenty-five miles of pipe down and
will certainly have double that amount in use by cold weather. We intend to go right on and attend strictly to our own business and let other people fight if they want to. Our methods will be fair and square, open and above board, and we believe that will always win." The Trust held a meeting in Pfafflin's Hall last night. There was a good attendance. The reports of committees who had taken the different districts of the city to solicit for subscrip tions were heard. It was stated that about 90 per cent. of all the residents where the canvass was made have signed as agreement to take gas from the Trust. The canvass is not yet complete, but will be early next weak. Hon. John M. Butler addressed the meeting last night at the close of business, urging the committees and

friends of the Trust everywhere to redouble their efforts for its success. The Trust's pipe is now only about four miles from town, and if weather continues favorable t will reach the city about the last of this week. The company will award the contracts early next week for piping the town, and expects to in-crease its efforts in order to get gas to the con-sumers who are waiting for it.

Travelers' Protective Association. The delegates and alternates of Post B of the Indiana Division of the T. P. A., selected to represent it at the State convention to be held at Fort Wayne on Saturday, the 26th inst, are Hon. Bruce Carr, Geo. A. Woodford, S. W. Troute, Indianapolie, and E. P. Dennistour, Richmond. Alternates: D. P. Gaston, Richmond; Frank Gibson, Indianapolis; Frank Sallenger, Lafayette; M. N. Ross, Evansville. The delegates at large are: H. C. Sheets. H. C. Thornton, J. B. Pugh, Geo. W. Geiger, P. M. Gallihue, W. F. Winchester, W. L. Ramey and W. W. Evans.

Want the Street Free from Tracks. The people on North Tennessee street object to any tracks being laid along that street. They are circulating petitions to be presented to Counell requesting it to deny the McNeil or any other company the right to place car tracks there. Similar petitions were heard when the Indianap-olis Cable Company asked for that street, and on that account the company changed its route-

The Soffrage Association. The Indiana National Woman Suffrage Asse ciation, for its third annual convention on Tuesday and Wednesday, afternoon and evening, Plymouth Church, will present a programme, including addresses from Mrs. Laura M. Johrs.

sions and business of the afternoon sessions will be entertaining to all persons interested in the reforms of the day relating to the advancement and enfranchisement of women.

A Clerk Takes French Leave. Yesterday morning Mr. Schipp, a butcher at No. 471 East St. Clair street, gave Charles Myer, a young man in his employ, \$50 to make some purchases, and, instead of obeying orders, Mr. Myer went direct to the depot and took a train for Winfield, Kan. His disappearance was soon learned by detective Thornton, who last evening succeeded in arresting him at Mattoon, Ill, He gave his name there as John Miller. He will be brought back to Indianapolis to-day.

Fair Ground Race-Track. Superintendent Lockhart, of the State fair grounds says that improvements are progressing lively out there. The old race-track is left undisturbed for the benefit of the horsemen of the city. While the new track crosses the old one at two points the latter will not be disturbed until the new course is completed. When all the improvements that are contemplated this season are done the State fair grounds will be among the best in the country.

Inspecting Quarries. Messra Langsdale, Ransdell and Johnson, of the Soldiers' Monument Commission, have gone to Romona to visit the colitic atone quarries at that point. Hervey Bates and V. T. Malott accompanied them.

The J., M. & I. Makes Important Changes in Its Time Schedule On and after May 13 trains will run as follows: Leave Indianapolis 3:30 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M., and 5:00 P. M., arrive Louisville 6:30 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 7:20 P. M., and 9:00 P. M. respect-

The 3:30 A. M. train makes direct connection at Louisville with the L. & N. for New Orleans and points north, arriving at the former the following morning about 7:00 A. M. Always buy tickets south over the J. M. & I. R. R. For detailed information call upon D. R. Donough, ticket agent, Union Depot, Geo. Rech, city ticket agent, No. 48, corner Washington and Illinois streets, or address

Assistant General Pass. Agt., Indianapolis

"The Bee-line Limited Train" Leaving the Union Station daily at 4 P. will on and after May 13 arrive at Cleveland 1:30 A. M.; Buffalo, 6:20 A. M. and New York 8 P. M., and will carry elegant drawing-room and palace elegant cars through to New York city. The "Flyer" will leave at 3:20 A. M., arriving in New York city next morning at 7 and Boston at 9 o'clock. No change of cars between Indiana-polis and New York and Boston via the "Bee-line." For tickets sleeping-car berths and other information call at City Ticket Office, No. 2, Bates T. C. PECK, Dist. Pass. Agt.

Hats-Straw Hats-Stacks of 'Em. Bamberger has immense stacks of straw hate. And this year the styles are handsomer than ever-at least the styles shown by Bamberger

What is more delightful than a cool straw hat?
No frying and sizzing as under an air-tight
felt, silk, or wool—only a gentle perspiration
while the summer zephyr! has full sweep at
your Websterian brow. Try one of Bamberger's straws and enjoy existence.

Half-Pare Excursions TO ALL POINTS IN

Palace reclining-chair cars free. Excursion date on May 22. For rates, maps and full par-ticulars, apply to COKE ALEXANDER, District Passenger Agent Mo. Pac. Ry., 69 W. Maryland et., Indianapolis, Ind.

ARKANSAS

A New Train After Sunday, May 13, will leave Indianapolis at 3:30 P. M. and arrive at Kansas City and Missourt river points early next morning, with sleeper and elegant free chair cars at night. For information and low rates of fare, call at City Ticket Office, 138 South Illinois street.

Prices.

The merit of approval—the apple the satisfied—the knowledge of sup value-the consent of every faculty to occupation that justly wears the na and mark of leadership-these constitu a business infinitely superior to the feve flashes of trade tricksters in their bright est moments.

We have earned solid success by the excellence of our tailoring methods.

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